

ifornia. He sent me the first specimens of this species for identification. The holotype will be deposited in California Academy of Sciences and paratypes in the collections of the United States National Museum and the Bureau of Entomology of the California Department of Agriculture in Sacramento.

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**A NEW NASAL MITE FROM THE ROBIN (*TURDUS MIGRATORIUS*)**  
(ACARINA, SPELEOGNATHINAE)

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In 1963 a series of speleognathid nasal mites was recovered from two robins (*Turdus migratorius*) in the Bitterroot Valley of western Montana. These mites were a new species which is herein described. All measurements are given in millimeters.

***Boydaia turdi***, new species  
(Fig. 1)

**ADULT.**—Conforms to the characteristics of the genus *Boydaia* as outlined by Fain (1963).

**LARVA** (Fig. 1A).—Color milky white; shape broadly oval; weakly sclerotized; size, 0.34 in length by 0.3 in width, excluding gnathosoma which is 0.08 wide at base; with three-segmented palpi measuring 0.048 in length; palpal tarsus reduced to a stubby, subapical tibial thumb, bearing two barbelled and one bladelike seta.

**Dorsum:** Anteriorly with a pair of slightly expanded, circular, finely barbelled sensillae 0.027 in length, preceded by a pair of short presensillar barbelled setae; dorsal setae barbelled, short and expanded, arranged in a 4-4-2-2-2 formula; dorsal cuticle very finely striated.

**Venter:** With two pairs of short, barbelled sternal setae and two pairs of genital setae.

**Legs:** Tarsus I specialized and characteristically modified, elongated, measures

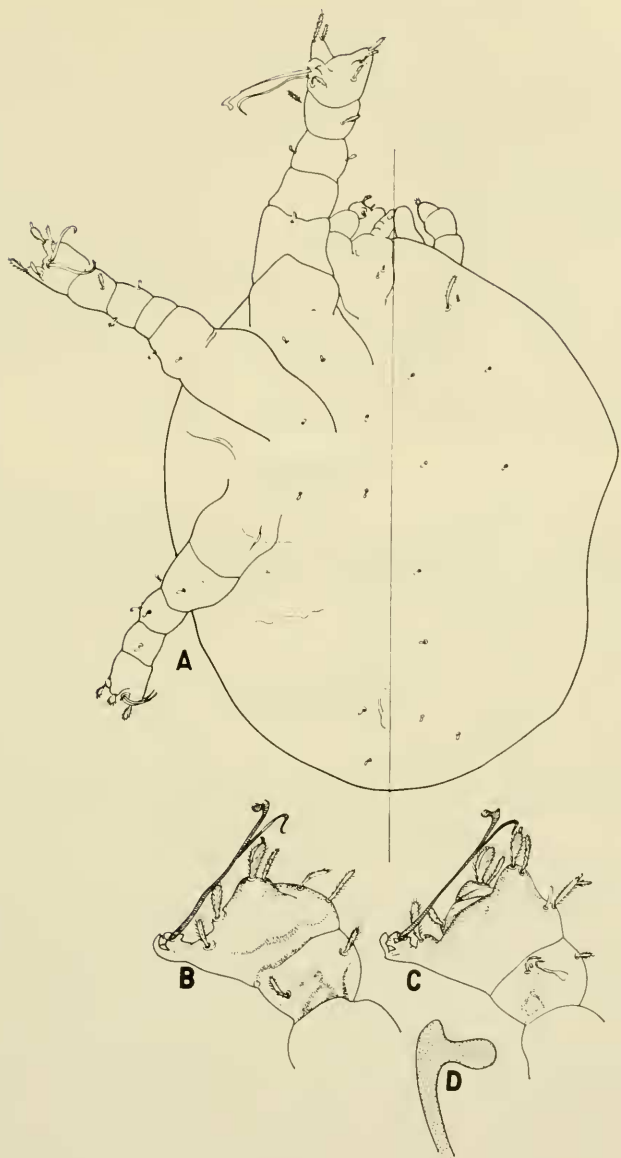


Fig. 1, *Boydaia turdi*, larva: A, ventral and dorsal views; B, tarsus I, dorsal; C, tarsus I, ventral; D, head of claw, tarsus I.

(base of pulvillus to tibia) 0.04 long and 0.05 wide; claws equal in length, 0.065, characteristic in shape, one fine, with a shepherd's crook curve apically, the other stouter with a "sea horse head" configuration apically (Fig. 1D); tarsal I setation indicated in Fig. 1B and C; tarsae of other legs relatively unmodified although the claws of tarsus II are elongate, blunt and equal (0.027); claws of tarsus III normal, short, curving, blunt (0.015). Numbers of setae present on leg segments similar to other *Boydaiia* larvae.

*Diagnosis:* *Boydaiia turdi* larvae may be distinguished from all other known larvae of the genus *Boydaiia*, particularly *B. jordani* van Eynhoven, 1955, by the configuration of the claws of tarsus I. In *B. turdi* one claw is clubbed, the other has a fine hooked extremity while in *B. jordani* both claws are clubbed.

*Holotype:* Larva USNM 3247 is deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.

Paratypes are deposited at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

*Type Host:* *Turdus migratorius* Linnaeus.

*Type Locality:* Lost Horse Canyon, Ravalli Co., Montana.

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### DISTINGUISHING AMOEBALERIA DEFESSA (OSTEN SACKEN) FROM A. SACKENI GARRETT

(DIPTERA: HELEOMYZIDAE)

Gill (1962, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 113: 579) in his revision of this family, stated that these two species could be distinguished only by differences in the male postabdomen. The series of these species in the U.S. National Museum show the following differences; that in the venation of the wing is apparently valid for both sexes.

*Amoebalaria defessa* (O. S.).—♂, in addition to the postabdominal differences, the hind basitarsus lacks a claw or apicoventral production. In both sexes, the narrowest distance between the 2 branches of vein Rs, near tip of the wing, is distinctly greater than the difference at the same point between the anterior branch ( $R_{2+3}$ ) and the costa; the angle at the apex of cell  $R_1$  is approximately 25°.

*Amoebalaria sackeni* Garr.—♂, hind basitarsus with distinct apicoventral production or incipient claw. In both sexes, the anterior branch of Rs is more curved, making the narrowest distance between the branches equal to or less than the distance between the anterior branch and the costa; the angle at apex of cell  $R_1$  is approximately 30°.—GEORGE C. STEYSKAL, *Entomology Research Div., ARS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20560.*